

URGES COMMISSION FOR REPARATIONS

Brockdorff-Rantzau Addresses Note to Clemenceau Regarding Prisoners.

ASKS CLOTHES FOR THEM

Presents German Unions' Demand for Labor Conference at Versailles.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, May 12 (delayed).—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, German Foreign Minister and chief of the German peace delegation, in addressing a note to President Clemenceau relative to the repatriation of prisoners, asks that the details of the transfer be entrusted to commissions.

The German Foreign Minister states that the German peace delegation has "noted with satisfaction" that the draft of the treaty recognizes in principle the repatriation of German war and civilian prisoners with great expedition and that special commissions might carry on direct oral discussions which would include the repatriation of prisoners being pointed out when during hostilities this has proved a most effective way of solving difficulties.

The note says that this work should be much easier now that the war is over, and would remove differences of conception or lack of clearness on particular points, such as legal questions in individual cases. The German delegation, it is said, considers it indispensable that those war and civilian prisoners detained or undergoing punishment for other than disciplinary offenses should in principle be included among those to be unconditionally repatriated.

"Regarding war and civilian prisoners of Allied and associated powers in its hands," the note says, "Germany has recognized the same principle. It appears self-evident to the German delegation, therefore, that the groups of prisoners certain alleviations in the treatment of prisoners should be agreed upon, pending their return."

Demand for Reciprocity.

The note then proceeds:
"In a one-sided manner, some feel, the stipulations have been made in favor of the Allied and associated Governments. For instance, those regarding the surrender of personal property, the search for missing objects and the care of graves might be altered. It is assumed that in these questions a demand for complete reciprocity is founded on general human rights."

The note also refers to a number of minor points and proposes that deliberations by commissions should be begun speedily to clear up preliminaries in readiness for the time when shipping and similar difficulties may be solved and the removal of the prisoners may be possible. It alludes to the importance to Germany that the prisoners return home under orderly conditions, and that the reinstatement into economic life with the greatest possible dispatch, and says that this seems only possible if everything is done to "raise the moral and physical state of those returning."

Since Germany's economic position prevents her by her own strength from providing the requisite guarantee, the delegation suggests that the stipulations of the commissions might extend to the question of how far it would be possible on the part of the allied and associated Governments to help Germany in the matter, and, for example, in return for the repayment of the cost to provide the prisoners with new out-fitting, underclothing, civilian suits and boots, before their return.

The note concludes: "Accept, Herr President, the expression of my most particular esteem."
In his note dealing with labor questions Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau says that the German Government agrees with the allied and associated Governments that the greatest attention must be paid to these problems.

Position on Labor Plan.

"Internal peace and human progress depend on how these questions are handled," the note says. "The demands for social justice repeatedly drawn up in this connection by workers of all lands only partly find endorsement in principle in this section of the German peace terms. The draft of the peace terms. Three high demands have for the most part already been carried out in an admittedly exemplary fashion in the German Empire."

Referring to the draft of an agreement on international labor compiled by the German Government and proposed by the German League of Nations, the note says:

"In order, in the interest of all humanity, to put these principles everywhere into practice, the acceptance of the German delegation and proposal is certainly requisite. We consider it necessary that all States should join in this agreement, even if they do not belong to the League of Nations."

"In order to assure the workers, for whom these proposed improvements are destined, cooperation in shaping these principles, the German delegation considers it necessary to involve representatives of the national organizations of the labor unions of all the contracting parties to a conference at Versailles, even during peace negotiations, to deliberate and make decisions on international labor law. It considers it would be advantageous that the proceedings of this conference be based on decisions reached at the International Trades Union Conference held at Bern from February 5 to February 9, 1919."

"We append a copy of these decisions which have been accepted by the representatives of trades union organizations in Bohemia, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, France, Greece, Holland, Italy, Canada, Norway, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland Spain and Hungary. We have been charged to do this by the unions of Germany."

AIR MAIL SERVICE EXTENDED.

Delivery Time Cut by Chicago-Cleveland Arrangement.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Inauguration of air mail service between Chicago and Cleveland Thursday will advance carrier delivery of mail bearing air mail stamps at Cleveland and Boston by six hours and at Albany, N. Y., and New York city and Springfield, Mass., by six hours. Assistant Postmaster-General Prager announced today.

Under arrangements made by the Department Mr. Prager said, air mail from the middle and far West will be delivered in Cleveland and Boston on afternoon deliveries instead of the following morning, as at present under train service. At Albany, New York city and Springfield, he explained, this mail will catch the morning train instead of the afternoon delivery.

Mr. Prager also explained that letters bearing air mail stamps if posted in New York in time for a train leaving that city at 11 A. M. will reach Chicago in time for a 3 o'clock afternoon delivery by carrier instead of the following morning carrier delivery, as would be the case if sent through by train.

WILSON APPROVES RED CROSS LEAGUE

President Sends Indorsement to H. P. Davison.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, May 12.—The League of Red Cross Societies of the World which has been formed to unite relief efforts is inspired by the same purpose that moved the formation of the League of Nations, President Wilson declared in a letter written to H. P. Davison, who worked out the plans for the Red Cross League. The letter, which was made public today, reads:

"MY DEAR MR. DAVISON: Permit me to congratulate you and your associates representing the Red Cross Societies of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan upon the formation of a League of Red Cross Societies designed to unite the Red Cross Societies of the world in active cooperation against the miseries which arise from disease and disaster. I know that the formation of the league marks the achievement of a plan cherished by you for many months, a plan with which I had an instinctive sympathy when you broached it to me upon its inception in your thoughts, not only because it promised a development of Red Cross usefulness, but also because I saw in it a kindred purpose to that which inspired us with the design of the League of Nations—a purpose to draw all people into concerted action for the well-being of the world."

"Although the League of Red Cross Societies has no formal affiliation with the League of Nations, it is so obviously conceived in the spirit of the league that we incorporated its purpose in an article of the covenant. I know that both your committee and the international committee of the Red Cross purpose an organic union of the league as the League of Nations."

"I wish all speed to that consummation both for the promotion of Red Cross activity and for the prompt attainment of the League of Nations."

"All will be written in men's hearts as plainly as it is now being written in their covenants."

"Cordially and sincerely yours,"

"WOODROW WILSON."

BRITAIN WILL PAY

\$35,500,000 TO U. S.

Liquidation Commission Settles Claims Growing From Military Operations.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A "complete and comprehensive settlement" of all claims between the United States and Great Britain growing out of the military operations has been reached by the American Liquidation Commission, Secretary Baker announced today that under the settlement the British Government would pay the United States \$35,500,000 as a net and final adjustment.

The claims made by the United States consisted largely of the British Government's share in the expenses of procuring surplus for aviation material, the production of Liberty engines, the proportion of American wool turned over to British manufacturers, and the cost of shipping of cotton lint, powder and distillates. It was estimated that the British should pay 11 per cent of the total cost of producing the Liberty engines, this item alone amounting to \$15,000,000.

The adjustment is the first to be reached by the American liquidation commission, which Judge Edwin B. Parker of Houston, Tex., former member of the War Industries Board, is chairman. Other members of the board are former Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, Homer H. Johnson of Cleveland, and Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes of Chicago. Secretary Baker's recent trip to France was chiefly in connection with the work of the commission, which is expected to take up the Italian claims next and later the French claims.

In announcing the reaching of an agreement with the British, Secretary Baker said the method employed by the commission was so far as possible to match one claim held by the United States with an equal claim held by the Government against the European power. The chief debts owed by this country to Great Britain, it was explained, included cost of transporting troops and supplies, the cost of munitions and materials, including hundreds of thousands of uniforms purchased for the use of the American Expeditionary Forces, and the expenses of American troops trained in England.

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LA GUARDIA FAILS TO MOVE WILSON

Finds President Apparently Has Made a Personal Issue of Fiume.

ITALIANS ARE RESENTFUL

Assert Wilson Has Recognized London Pact in Award of the Colonies.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
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PARIS, May 12 (delayed).—Representative Florio La Guardia (N. Y.) left Paris yesterday to return to America, having failed in his efforts to effect a compromise on Fiume, though he is understood to have received much encouragement from Col. E. M. House.

The reason for the failure of his and other attempts lately is because President Wilson has made Fiume a personal matter, it would seem, to a greater extent than any other question that has come up here.

Many friends of the President are surprised at this uncompromising attitude, which argument only tends to accentuate. The Italians because of this have changed their tactics of standing on the entire London treaty. This has brought up an interesting turn to the problem of disposing of the German colonies. Article 18 of the London pact stipulates that should Italy's allies get any advantages through the acquisition of any part of Germany's colonies Italy must receive a corresponding compensation.

What has added to the Italian flames is that President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George and Clemenceau distributed the German colonies the day before Premier Orlando returned. It seems now that while the official announcement was not made until May 7, the day the treaty was presented and the day Premier Orlando arrived, the Big Three apportioned the colonies on May 5.

Made Virtual Recognition.

Premier Orlando, arriving the next day, was astonished to learn from his associates that the colonies were all distributed. The only consideration given Italy was to appoint a commission to examine Italy's claim under the London pact. This pact was not mentioned in the American announcement. In approving the appointment of this commission President Wilson virtually recognized this part of the London treaty after refusing in his Fiume announcement to recognize it. Whether this accounts for his being left out of the American announcement regarding colonies only can be ground for speculation. However, the Italians think they have caught the President in another inconsistency.

France and Great Britain both have said that they must recognize the London treaty if Italy insists. This treaty, though not granting Fiume to Italy, does give her Dalmatia, all of Istria and the Dodecanese islands, which President Wilson opposed. The President would give part of Istria and Dalmatia to the Jugoslavians and most of the islands to the Greeks. Thus more embarrassment would be caused in many minds than if the President yielded on Fiume.

Italians Feel Neglected.

There continues to be much astonishment here that the President should prove so uncompromising on the Italian matter. The Italians feel he has turned absolutely against Italy, the latest proof being the colonial distribution, while the British are getting everything they demanded here, including the Egyptian protectorate, which the Italians say was a violation of the fourteen points.

Premier Clemenceau, they assert, refused to take Fiume under a mandate, the consequence being that President Wilson approved granting this to France outright. It is impossible to describe the Italian resentment, which, while being chiefly expressed against President Wilson, is now also expressed against France and Great Britain.

The Italian newspapers now are demanding why President Wilson should not enter into an engagement with Italy, similar to that with France, if he wants to be fair, though they also point out that these engagements do irreparable damage to the League of Nations.

THE ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS NOW ARE DEMANDING WHY PRESIDENT WILSON SHOULD NOT ENTER INTO AN ENGAGEMENT WITH ITALY, SIMILAR TO THAT WITH FRANCE, IF HE WANTS TO BE FAIR, THOUGH THEY ALSO POINT OUT THAT THESE ENGAGEMENTS DO IRREPARABLE DAMAGE TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

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BERNSTORFF NOTE GARVAN'S EVIDENCE

Says Letter Shows Ambassador Urged Germany Withhold Dyes and Drugs.

WANTED TO COW AMERICA

Reminds Women German Poison Gas Came From Its Dye Factories.

Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, revealed to the National Association of Printing Ink Makers last night some of the evidence upon which his recent denunciation of German business interests here and the German dye industry in particular, was based.

He told the ink men at their dinner at the Hotel Commodore that his assertions regarding the policy of German trade interests here and the supervision by Bernstorff, through Dr. Albert, of every possible form of interference with American trade were no mere surmises or deductions from secondary evidence.

"We have documentary proof," Mr. Garvan said, "over Bernstorff's own signature. One of his reports to the Foreign Office at Berlin, relating to the greatest detail all the activities of Dr. Albert, was captured by the British after Albert's recall. Bernstorff was endeavoring to show his superiors how valuable Albert had been and how difficult it would be to replace him, and he summarized all his assistant's activities."

It was perfectly possible for Germany to have helped the United States at the time of the first scarcity of dyes in 1914 and up to the very moment of the issue of the British Orders in Council. The German dye industry refrained from extending assistance, Mr. Garvan said, at the order of the Imperial Government, which wished to cow American business by demonstrating its dependence on Germany. Supplies of Salvarsan, too, and of luminal, the only known specific for epilepsy, which could only be obtained in England at that time, also were deliberately withheld from this country, the Alien Property Custodian declared, in pursuance of the same policy.

The amount of luminal that was needed here, he said, would have been worth only \$8,000 and would have relieved untold suffering.

"But Germany said, 'Let them suffer and let America see them suffer.' Mr. Garvan declared, "so that they may know what it means to be on the side of this part of the struggle."

The Alien Property Custodian has in his possession, he said, the original of a letter from Bernstorff to the Foreign Office, in which the German Ambassador to this country says: "Now, if you want to do it, you can place an embargo on German dyes and throw 4,000,000 American workmen out of employment."

"For four years," Mr. Garvan said, "the dye factories of Germany have applied the German army with 80 per cent of their explosives and 100 per cent of their poison gas. Side by side with that form of manufacture and using its by-products, they have amassed great supplies of dyes for their trade war."

"I wonder if Germany has not made another mistake in attempting to understand the psychology of defeat Americans? I wonder if she is not mistaken in believing that America cries for the by-product of the destruction of 74,000 'poor sons'—I wonder if she is not mistaken in imagining that any Ameri-

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